China Unit Assessment
6th Grade Social Studies

1. The Yellow and Yangtze Rivers were critical to Early Chinese civilization because:
	1. The rivers provided them protection from northern invaders.
	2. **The rivers provided fresh water and fertile soil.**
	3. The rivers connected all cities for trade.
	4. None of the above.
2. Which of the following is not an adaptation that was made related to the use of the Yellow and Yangtze River?
	1. Advancements in boating technology.
	2. Building damns to move and guide water.
	3. **Drinking the fresh river water.**
	4. Irrigating crops with water from the rivers.
3. Which of the following is true about irrigation?
	1. **Irrigation is not very common.**
	2. Moving fresh water to crops.
	3. It dates back to ancient times.
	4. It is an agriculture technique.
4. The Early Chinese were interested in remaining *isolated.* Select from the following the answer that does not support their desire to be isolated.
	1. Limiting communication with the world.
	2. Destruction of their Navy
	3. **Trading with India**
	4. Building the Great Wall
5. In China, the building of the Great Wall is an example of attempts by different dynasties to limit
	1. **Foreign influence**
	2. Nationalism
	3. Communist expansion
	4. Industrialization
6. Which of the following innovations was not adapted, or used by other cultures, and shows the impact of trade on the world?
	1. Silk
	2. **Buddhism**
	3. Printing
	4. Porcelain
7. Which of the following would not directly impact Chinese Culture?
	1. Religion
	2. Food
	3. Porcelain & Silk
	4. **Government**
8. Which of the following allowed for China to be isolated from the rest of the world?
	1. Strong Army
	2. **Geographic Features**
	3. Political Alliances
	4. Religion
9. The Chinese were innovators in all of the following areas except:
	1. **Architecture**
	2. Military Technology
	3. Clothing
	4. Sailing & Navigation
10. All of the following statements about the Silk Road are **true** *except*?
	1. The Silk Road was a dangerous way to travel
	2. A route used for Trade coming to and from China
	3. **An underground railroad to free slaves working on the Great Wall in China.**
	4. Had to cross China’s natural barriers and was part f the reason China developed large scale ships.

Use the Map on the right and your social studies knowledge to help answer questions 11 & 12



1. The purpose of the Great Wall was to:
	1. **Protect the Chinese from the nomadic tribes of northern and central Asia**
	2. Supply food from the south to Khanbalik (Beijing)
	3. Control the flood waters of the Huang He
	4. Protect the port city of Guangzhou
2. All of the following are TRUE about the Mongol Empire EXCEPT:
	1. It stretched all the way West to Europe.
	2. It had a widespread impact across much of Asia.
	3. It influenced China and had a major impact.
	4. **The Chinese and Mongols worked together to be successful.**
3. Which of the following would be the biggest impact wood block printing had on Ancient China?
	1. It created new jobs for people to work as printers.
	2. **It allowed copies of writings to be made quickly so more people could read.**
	3. It caused the timber (wood) industry to greatly expand in China.
	4. It improved the lives of all Chinese people.
4. Which of the following was not an impact of the government in Ancient China?
	1. They made decisions that isolated China from the rest of the world.
	2. They made decisions that helped China expand into a global trading power.
	3. **They started conflicts with people from Europe to gain wealth and power.**
	4. They changed the religious ideology of China at different times.
5. Which of the following rulers is well known for the “Burning of the Books” and the killing of many scholars?
	1. **Emperor Qin**
	2. Genghis Khan
	3. Buddha
	4. Kublai Khan
6. How does the “Burning of the Books” symbolize isolationism in China?
	1. It shows that books cause people to think which is what Qin did not want.
	2. **It limits literature from other areas which could influence people.**
	3. It kept people from reading which forces people to stay the same course.
	4. None of the above statements are correct.
7. The leadership of Genghis Khan and his destructive invasions of other civilizations contributed directly to the
	1. Collapse of Silk Road trade
	2. Building of The Great Wall
	3. Beginning of Mongol exploration
	4. **Rise of the Mongol Empire**
8. Which of the following best describes a dynasty in Ancient China?
	1. A group of rulers who rule as military tyrants.
	2. A group of rulers who have the same political practices.
	3. **A group of rulers from the same family.**
	4. A group of rulers who live in the same place.
9. Which of the following *properly demonstrates* what the Legalists believe in?
	1. Nature is the way to find balance in the world
	2. **Respect and Government were essential to a peaceful world**
	3. Humankind is evil and force is needed to control them
	4. Provide lenient (gentle, forgiving) punishments for human behavior
10. Which of these is not one of the three main religions from Ancient China?
	1. Buddhism
	2. **Legalism**
	3. Daoism (Taoism)
	4. Confucianism
11. If you were a legalist in Ancient China, which of these statements would best describe you?
	1. **I am a strict follower of the laws made by the government.**
	2. I do not feel that laws are necessary and I do not follow them.
	3. I love my country!
	4. I am living a good life so I can be reincarnated as a better being.
12. Which of these statements is true about Confucianism?
	1. **Confucianism thought that relationships were important.**
	2. Power and respect must be given and not earned.
	3. Pain and suffering are a part of life.
	4. The subject should be in charge over the ruler.
13. Which of the following statements best fits Buddhism?
	1. A strong pride in your own country.
	2. A belief in following the laws that the government issues.
	3. **Believing that suffering is a part of life and the only way to be happy is to get rid of suffering.**
	4. A Belief that life is all about relationships, and that power and respect must be earned, not given.
14. Which of the following words is best associated with nationalism?
	1. Isolationism
	2. Determination
	3. Tyrant
	4. **Patriotism**

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**Directions: Read the following passages and answer each question based on the readings.**

**The Forbidden City**

The Forbidden City was the palace of the Chinese emperors during the [Ming](http://www.ducksters.com/history/china/ming_dynasty.php) and Qing dynasties. It is located in the heart of Beijing, the capital city of [China](http://www.ducksters.com/geography/country/china.php), and is the largest ancient palace in the world.

**When was it built?**

The Forbidden City was built under the orders of the powerful Yongle Emperor of the Ming Dynasty between the years 1406 to 1420. More than one million people worked on the construction of the expansive palace. The best materials were brought in from all over China including specially made "golden" bricks, logs of the rare Phoebe zhennan trees, and blocks of marble. When the palace was completed, the Yongle Emperor moved the capital of the empire to Beijing city.

**How big is the Forbidden City?**

The Forbidden City is enormous. It covers an area of 178 acres that include 90 palaces with courtyards, 980 total buildings, and at least 8,700 rooms. The total floor space is over 1,600,000 square feet. Imagine if it was your job to clean that floor. The emperor had an army of servants, however, to take care of his palace and all the people that lived there.

**Features**

The Forbidden City also served as a fortress to protect the emperor and his family. It is surrounded by a 26 feet high wall and a 170 feet wide moat. Each corner of the palace has a tall guard tower where guards used to keep watch for enemies and assassins.

Each side of the palace has a gate with the main gate being the Meridian Gate to the south. The other gates include the Gate of Devine Might to the north, the East Glorious Gate, and the West Glorious Gate.

**Special Symbolism**

The Forbidden City was designed using Ancient Chinese symbolism and philosophy. Here are a few examples:

* The buildings all faced south which stood for holiness. They also faced away from the north which symbolized the enemies of the Chinese, cold winds, and evil.
* The roofs of the buildings in the city were made with yellow tiles. Yellow was the exclusive color of the emperor and symbolized his ultimate power.
* The ceremonial buildings are arranged in groups of three. The number three represented heaven.
* The numbers nine and five are used often because they represent the majesty of the emperor.
* The traditional five elemental colors are used throughout the design of the palace. These include white, black, red, yellow, and green.
* The roof of the library was black to symbolize water in order to protect the writings from fire.

**Is it still there today?**

Yes, the Forbidden City still lies at the center of Beijing city. Today it is the Palace Museum and houses thousands of artifacts and pieces of art from Ancient China.

1. The Forbidden City in China reflects which of the following ideas?
	1. Art & Architecture
	2. Religion
	3. **Strong Centralized Government**
	4. Social Class System
2. What was the purpose of the Forbidden City?
	1. To serve as the headquarters for the Chinese government.
	2. **The palace for the Emperor of China.**
	3. A religious city designed to be holy.
	4. None of the Above.
3. Which of the 8 Basic Features does the Forbidden City reflect?
	1. **Art & Architecture**
	2. Religion
	3. Government & Laws
	4. Social Class

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**The Terracotta Army**

The Terracotta Army is a part of a massive burial tomb built for [Emperor Qin Shi Huang](http://www.ducksters.com/history/china/emperor_qin_shi_huang.php), the first emperor of China. There are over 8,000 life size statues of soldiers buried along with the emperor.

**Tomb for Emperor Qin**

Emperor Qin wanted to live forever. He spent much of his life and resources searching for immortality and the "elixir of life". He also spent a huge amount of resources building for himself the largest single tomb built to a leader in the history of the world. He felt this huge army would protect him and help him to keep his power in the afterlife. He died and was buried in 210 BC, over 2000 years ago.

**The Soldiers**

The soldiers of the Terracotta Army are life-size statues. They average around 5 feet 11 inches tall with some soldiers being as tall as 6 foot 7 inches. Despite there being so many statues, no two soldiers are exactly alike. There are soldiers of all ages with different ranks, facial features, and hair styles. Some of the soldiers look calm, while others look angry and ready to fight.

The soldiers were even designed with different clothing and armor. Men from the cavalry are dressed different than foot soldiers. Some soldiers don't have armor. Perhaps they were supposed to be scouts or spies.

**A soldier and his horse**

As impressive as the soldiers are today, they were likely much more impressive 2,000 years ago. The soldiers were painted to look even more realistic and then covered with a lacquer finish. They also held real weapons such as crossbows, daggers, maces, spears, and swords.

**How did they build so many soldiers?**

To build 8,000 life size statues must have taken a large army of workers. Archeologists estimate that over 700,000 craftsmen worked on the project for several years. The bodies of the soldiers were made in an assembly line fashion. There were moulds for the legs, arms, torsos, and heads. These pieces were then assembled together and custom features such as ears, mustaches, hair, and weapons were added later.

There are between 8 and 10 different head shapes for the soldiers. The different head shapes represent people from different areas of China as well as different personalities of the soldiers. The heads were made from moulds and then customized and attached to the bodies.

**Other Statues**

The tomb is most famous for its large rows of soldiers, but there were plenty of other statues to accompany Emperor Qin in the afterlife. There were 150 life-size cavalry horses and 130 chariots with 520 horses buried with the army. In other areas of the tomb, figures of government officials and entertainers have been found.

1. Based on the reading passage, what other ancient civilization could the burial place of Emperor Qin be related to?
	1. Mesopotamia
	2. India
	3. Greece
	4. **Egypt**
2. What social scientist would find the tomb of Emperor Qin most useful?
	1. Anthropologist
	2. **Archeologist**
	3. Paleontologist
	4. Historian
3. Based on the reading passage, which of the following is false?
	1. The Terra Cotta Warriors are a defining feature of Emperor Qin’s rule.
	2. They symbolize religious thoughts and ideas from Qin’s rule.
	3. **The warriors are a reflection of Chinese government.**
	4. They show what a Chinese solider would look like during that time.